

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

### PART 1. GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES: The publications listed below form a part of the specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by the basic designation only.

#### 1.1.1 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR):

Title 40 CFR, Parts 260-281      Hazardous Waste Management

Title 40 CFR, Part 761            Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB).

Title 49 CFR, Parts 106-178      Transportation

Title 29 CFR, Part 1025           Occupational Exposure to Lead

Title 29 CFR 1910;1200           Hazardous Communication Program

Title 29 CFR 1915                Confined Space Entry.

Title 15 CFR, Part 930            Coastal Zone Management Act

Public Law, 92-500, Federal Water Pollution Control Act (CWA), as amended.

Public Law 91-190, National Environmental Policy Act, (NEPA), as amended.

Public Law 94-469, Toxic Substance Control Act, (TSCA), as amended

Public Law 94-580, Pollution Prevention Act of 1990.

Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA) of 1992.

Public Law 94-580: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, (SARA) of 1986.

Emergency Planning and Community Right- to- know Act (EPCRA) of 1986.

Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco GA. Oct 1997.

Georgia Water Quality Control Act, Control of Soil Erosion and Sedimentation.

#### 1.1.2 CORPS OF ENGINEERS (COE)

COE EP-1165-2-304                      1976 Flood Plain Regulation for Flood Plain Protection

Coe em-385-1-1                      Section XXVII, Confined Space Entry (csep)

1.2 LEAD PAINT: Remove, handle, and dispose of lead paint in accordance with Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Lead Control Program, July 1997. And 29 CFR 1910.125, Occupational Hazard to Lead.

1.3 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB) CONTROLS: Contractor is not permitted to transport, use, or store PCB/PCB contaminated equipment at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynnco, GA.

1.4. LEAD ACID BATTERIES: Lead acid batteries will be handled, stored and disposed of in accordance with Chapter 10.0 (Universal Waste Management), of the FLETC Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Oct 1997.

#### 1.5. DEFINITIONS:

Chemical Waste: This includes salts, acids, alkalies, herbicides, pesticides, organic chemicals and spent products which serve no purpose.

Competent Person: A person who is capable of recognizing and evaluating employee exposure to hazardous substances or other unsafe conditions and is capable of specifying necessary protection and precautions to be taken to ensure the safety of employees as required by the particular regulation under the condition to which it applies.

Confined Space: A compartment of small size and limited access such as a double bottom tank, cofferdam, or other space which by its small size can readily create or aggravate a hazardous exposure.

Debris: Combustible and non combustible waste such as ashes and waste materials resulting from construction or maintenance and repair work, leave and tree trimmings.

Environmental Protection Plan: A written plan describing how an event, (

Demolition, construction, renovation, etc) will be accomplished while incorporating protective measures into routine task such as excavating, demolition, storm water runoff, asbestos abatement, lead abatement, confined space entry.

**Hazardous Waste:** A product that may pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. It is a solid waste which possesses at least one of the four characteristics (ignitability, corrosiveness, reactivity, and toxicity), or appears in 40 CFR , Subpart D.

**Hazard Communication:** Safety Standard defined by OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

**Hazardous Material :** A substance or material which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation (DOT) to be capable of posing unreasonable risk to health, Safety and property when transported in commerce and which has been so designated un 49 CFR.

**Hazardous Substance:** A substance as defined by Section 101 (14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

A. Any substance designated pursuant to section 311 (b) (2) (A) of the Clean Water Act.

B. Any element, compound, mixture, solution or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of CLERCA.

C. Any hazardous Waste.

D. Any Toxic pollutant listed under the Clean Water Act.

E. Any hazardous Air pollutant listed under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.

F. Any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respects to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to Section 7 of the Toxic Substance Control Act.

**Hazardous Waste Activity:** The handling of hazardous waste as in the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of any hazardous waste.

**Hazardous Waste Generator:** The act or process of producing a hazardous waste.

**Hazardous waste Management:** The systematic control of the generation, collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery and disposal of hazardous waste.

Halon: One of the following elements: fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br), iodine (I), and astatine (At).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): A provision of the Clean Water Act which prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued by EPA, a State, or where delegated, a tribal government on an Indian Reservation.

On-Site: The same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along the right of way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right of way which he controls and which the public does not have access is also considered on-site property.

Open Dump: A site on which any solid waste or hazardous waste is placed, discharged, deposited, injected, dumped, or spilled so as to create a nuisance or as to pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment, including the pollution of air, land, surface water or ground water.

POL: Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants.

Pollution Prevention Act: The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 established the pollution prevention hierarchy: source reduction, recycling, treatment, disposal. Disposal is the most expensive and the least desirable option. Executive Order 12856 reinforced the Pollution Prevention act of 1990, and set up goal and objectives to be met by all federal facilities.

Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB): Any chemical substance that is limited to the biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated to varying degrees or any combination of substances which contain such substance.

PCB Article: Any manufactured article, other than PCB container, that contains PCBs and whose surface has been in direct contact with PCB.

PCB Contaminated Electrical Equipment: Any electrical equipment including but not limited to (including those used in railway locomotives and self-propelled cars) capacitors, circuit breakers, reclosures, voltage regulators, switches, (including sectionalizers and motor starters), electromagnets, and cable, that contain 50 ppm or greater PCB, but less than 500 ppm PCB. Oil filled electrical equipment other than circuit breakers, reclosures, and cable whose PCB concentrations is unknown must be assumed to be PCB contaminated.

PCB Equipment: Any manufactured item other than a PCB Container or a PCB Article Container which contains a PCB Article or other PCB Equipment, and includes

microwave ovens, electrical equipment and fluorescent light ballasts and fixtures.

PCB Transformer: Any transformer that contains 500 ppm PCB or greater.

Regulated Activity or Activity Subject to Regulation: Any activity subject to regulation under RCRA, SDWA, CAA, or regulation under the State of Georgia.

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): The federal statute that regulates the generation, treatment, storage, disposal, recycling, or transportation of solid and hazardous waste.

Run-off: any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.

Sediment: Soil and other debris that have eroded and have been transported by runoff, water or wind.

Sewage: Waste characterization as domestic sanitary sewage.

Solid Waste: Rubbish, debris, garbage and other disregarded solid materials resulting from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations and from community operations.

Sludge: Semi-solid residue from any number of air or water treatment process.

Spill: Any accidental or un-permitted spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, or dumping of hazardous waste or materials which when spilled, become hazardous waste into or on any land or water.

Training: Formal instruction, supplementing an employee's existing job knowledge, designed to protect human health and the environment via attendance and successful completion of a course of instruction relevant to those operations connected with the employee's position.

Triple Rinsed: Containers which have been flushed three times, each time using a volume of diluent at least equal to 10% of the containers capacity.

Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSD): Site where a hazardous substance is treated, stored, or disposed.

**1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:** Provide and maintain, during the life of the contract, environmental protection Plan as defined. Plan for and provide environmental protective measures to control pollution that develops during normal construction practice. Plan for and provide environmental protective measures required to correct conditions that develop during the construction of permanent or

temporary environmental features associated with the project. Comply with Federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to the environment including but not limited to water, air, and noise pollution.

1.5.1 Environmental Protection Plan: Five days after the award of contract, the Contractor shall meet with the Contracting Officer to discuss the proposed environment protection plan and to develop mutual understanding relative to the details of environmental protection, including: registrations, license, permits, certificates of training, Material safety data sheets, inventories of hazardous materials, and fees as required.

1.5.1.1 Environmental Planning: Fourteen days after the environmental protection meeting, submit to the Contracting Officer the Proposed environmental plan for further discussion, review, and approval.

1.5.1.2 Commencement of the Work: As directed by the Contracting Officer, following approval.

1.6. Preconstruction Survey: Not Used

**PART 2. PRODUCTS:** Not Used

**PART 3. EXECUTION:**

3.1 PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Preserve the natural resources within the project boundaries and outside the limits of permanent work. Restore to an equivalent or improved condition upon completion of work. Confine construction activities to within the limits of the work indicated or specified.

3.1.1 Land Resources: Except in areas to be cleared, do not remove, cut, deface, injure, or destroy trees or shrubs without the Contractor Officer's permission. Do not fasten or attach ropes, cables, or guys to existing nearby trees or anchorages unless authorized by the Contractor Officers. Where such use of attach ropes, cables, or guys is authorized, the contractor shall be responsible for any resultant damage.

3.1.1.1 Protection: Protect existing trees which are to remain and which may be injured, bruised, defaced or otherwise damaged by construction operations. Remove displaced rocks from the uncleared areas. By approved excavation, remove trees with 30 percent or more of their root systems destroyed.

3.1.1.2 Replacement: Remove trees and other landscape features scarred or damaged by equipment operation, and replace with equivalent, undamaged trees and landscape features. Obtain Contracting Officer's approval before replacement.

3.1.1.3 Temporary Construction: Remove traces of temporary construction facilities such as haul roads, work areas, structures, foundations of temporary structures, stockpiles of excess or waste materials, and other signs of construction. Grade temporary roads, parking areas, and similar temporarily used areas, and similar temporarily used areas to conform with surrounding contours.

3.1.2 Water Resources: Contractor shall develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Plan that identified best management practices to prevent storm water runoff contamination. Plan will additionally include written inspection procedures, employee awareness Program, Visual Inspection Program, and Sediment and Erosion Prevention. Inspections will be conducted weekly and files maintained for the life of the contract.

3.1.2.1 Stream Crossings: Are not authorized unless written approval has been obtained from the Contracting Officer.

3.1.2.2 Oily Wastes: Prevent oily or other hazardous substances from entering the ground, draining areas, or local bodies of water. Surround all temporary fuel oil petroleum storage tanks/containers with a temporary earth berm (secondary containment) of sufficient size and strength to contain the contents of the tanks in the event of leakage or spillage.

3.1.3 Fish and Wildlife Resources: do not disturb fish and wildlife. Do not alter water flows or otherwise significantly disturb the native habitat adjacent to the project and critical to the survival of fish and wildlife, except as indicated or specified and approved by the contracting officer.

3.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES: Carefully protect in-place and report immediately to the Contracting Officer historical and archaeological items or human skeletal remains discovered in the course of work. Stop work in the immediate area of the discovery until directed by the Contracting Officer to resume work.

3.3 EROSIONS AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES:

3.3.1. Burn off: Burn off of ground cover is not permitted.

3.3.2. Mechanical Retardation and Control Runoff: Mechanically retard and control the rate of runoff from the site. This includes construction of diversion ditches, benches and berms to divert runoff to authorized drainage courses.

3.3.3. Vegetation and Mulch: Provide temporary protection on sides and back slopes as soon a rough grading is completed or sufficient soil is exposed to require erosion control/protection. Protect area by accelerated growth of permanent vegetation, temporary vegetation, mulching, or netting. Stabilize area/slopes by hydro seeding, anchoring mulch in place, covering with anchored netting, sodding, or such combination of these and other approved methods necessary for erosion control.

Seed/reseed to establish/reestablish vegetation in the area.

3.4 CONTROL AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID AND SANITARY WASTES: All solid wastes, and place in containers which are regularly emptied. Do not prepare, cook, or dispose of food on the project site. Prevent contamination of the site of other areas when handling and disposing of wastes. On completion, leave the areas clean. Control and dispose of waste.

3.4.1 Removal From Government Property: All solid and sanitary waste generated at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center must be disposed of in an approved municipal landfill.

3.4.2 Garbage Disposal:

3.4.3 Sewage, Odor, and Pest Control: Use chemical toilets or comparably effective units and periodically empty wastes. Include provisions for pest control and elimination of odors.

3.5 CONTROL AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE:

3.5.1 Hazardous Type Waste: Store hazardous waste in accordance with the Federal Law Enforcement Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Ensure that hazardous Waste is stored as follows:

In Proper Containers

Containers are in good condition

Containers are closed with locking rings and bolts/bungs

Material/waste is segregated by waste stream

Less than 55 gallons hazardous waste (per waste stream)

Less than one quart acutely hazardous waste.

Accumulation start date on label if 55 gallon limit is reached

Label properly filled out with appropriate signature

All hazardous waste identified with hazardous waste labels.

3.5.2 Petroleum Products: Conduct fueling/refueling and lubricating of equipment and motor vehicles in a manner to protect against spills and evaporation. Develop and implement good housekeeping practices and procedures to maintain an orderly work environment. Minor leaks and spills (less than one gallon) shall be contained and cleaned up at once, using absorbing/neutralizing materials. Spills of chemicals and hazardous waste/hazardous materials shall be reported to the Environmental Branch and the Contracting Officer immediately.



The following best management practices and procedures are to be implemented by the Contractor:

Establish secondary containment areas for all fueling/refueling and maintenance activities.

Schedule routine clean-up operations.

Maintain well organized work areas.

Train employees about good housekeeping procedures.

3.5.3        **Lead-Acid Battery Electrolytes:** Do not dump electrolyte onto the ground or into storm drains or sanitary sewers. Lead acid batteries and electrolyte solution (Battery Acid) shall be handled and disposed of in accordance with the procedures established in the FLETC Hazardous Waste Management Plan and under the provisions specified in 40 CFR, Parts 260-281.

3.5.4.        **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT:** Hazardous Materials will be stored in original containers, properly labeled. Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will be maintained for each product. Material Safety Data Sheets will be made available to employees and a complete inventory of all chemicals stored on site or in use will be maintained as defined by 29 CFR 1910.1200

3.6.        **DUST CONTROL:** Keep dust down at all times, including during nonworking periods. Sprinkle or treat with dust suppressants, the soil at the site, all roads, and other areas distributed by operation. Dry power brooming will not be permitted. Instead, use vacuuming, cleaning nonparticulate debris such as steel reinforcing bars. Only wet cutting will be permitted for cutting concrete blocks, concrete, and bituminous concrete. Do not unnecessarily shake bags of cement, concrete mortar, or plaster.

3.7        **ABRASIVE BLASTING:** Abrasive blasting will not be permitted on surfaces where such surface contains a hazardous material (asbestos) or has been preserved with a hazardous material (lead paint) without prior approval from the Contracting Officer. All request will be dealt with on a case by case basis. Abrasive blasting will not be permitted when blasting operations will damage the surrounding and existing area.

3.8        **NOISE:** Make the maximum use of low-noise emission equipment. Blasting or use of explosive will not be permitted without written permission from the Contracting Officer, and then only during the designated times.

3.9 HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION: Handle generated hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR 262, and the Federal Law Enforcement Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

3.10 HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL: Dispose of hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR, part 260-281 and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Hazardous waste Management Plan, Oct 1997. Only representatives from the Environmental Branch, Safety and Environmental Division are authorized to sign the Hazardous Waste Manifest.

3.11 RECOVERY OR RECYCLING OF OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES: All Class I ozone depleting substances (chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform) and Class II substances (hydrochlorofluorocarbons) shall be recovered or recycled. Technicians shall be properly trained and certified in methods to control emissions and in recovery/recycling techniques. Submit proof of certification prior to start work. Recovered substances shall become the property of the Government. Recycled substances shall become the property of the Contractor. Recovered substances shall be labeled by the Contractor. The label shall identify the type of substance, data recovered, volume and be signed by the certified technician. The Contractor shall recover all substances in containers that meet the Department of Transportation, DOT, specifications based on the type of refrigerant being recovered. The Contractor shall notify the Environmental Branch at X-3239 or X-2612 for pickup of the containers.

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NOTE: THIS PARAGRAPH MUST REMAIN IN THIS SECTION FOR ALL CONTRACTS

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3.12 CLASS I OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES:

After receipt of bids or proposals, but prior to the award of this contract, the contractor shall certify in writing, if requested by the contracting officer, that it shall not use Class I Ozone Depleting substances in the performance of this contract.

Class I Ozone depleting substances as defined in section 602(a) of the Clean Air Act and as listed below shall not be used in any manner in the performance of this contract. This prohibition against the use of Class I Ozone Depleting substances shall be considered to prevail over any other provision, specification, drawing, including, but not limited to, any documents incorporated by reference, or any other term and condition of this contract whatsoever which might otherwise authorize or appear to authorize the use of Class I Ozone Depleting substances in the performance of this contract. Further, this prohibition against the use of Class I Ozone Depleting substances shall not relieve the contractor from fulfilling its obligations under this

contract and the contractor shall not be entitled to any equitable adjustment in the contract price or time as a result of not being able to use these substances to perform the work under this contract.

Class I Ozone Depleting Substances are as follows:

chlorofluorocarbon-11 (CFC-11)  
chlorofluorocarbon-12 (CFC-12)  
chlorofluorocarbon-13 (CFC-13)  
chlorofluorocarbon-111 (CFC-111)  
chlorofluorocarbon-112 (CFC-112)  
chlorofluorocarbon-113 (CFC-113)  
chlorofluorocarbon-114 (CFC-114)  
chlorofluorocarbon-115 (CFC-115)  
chlorofluorocarbon-211 (CFC-211)  
chlorofluorocarbon-212 (CFC-212)  
chlorofluorocarbon-213 (CFC-213)  
chlorofluorocarbon-214 (CFC-214)  
chlorofluorocarbon-215 (CFC-215)  
chlorofluorocarbon-216 (CFC-216)  
chlorofluorocarbon-217 (CFC-217)  
halon-1211  
halon-1301  
halon-2402  
carbon tetrachloride  
methyl chloroform

### 3.13 DEWATERING:

3.13.1 Dewatering Plan: The Contractor shall submit for approval a Dewatering plan. No Dewatering plan shall commence without prior approval. The plan shall, as a minimum, describe the method for removing and disposal of collected surface and ground water from the area of excavation. Describe the equipment and procedures for installing and operating the Dewatering system proposed. Describe the basic system components, its planned method of operation. Describe the effluent discharge method to minimize erosion. Describe a back-up pump and system to minimize construction delays as required. For gasoline or diesel powered Dewatering pumps or generators, a secondary containment is required. Describe the proposed containment. The maximum Dewatering flow shall be limited to 100,00 gallons per day for a period of 31 consecutive days. Any flow over 100,00 gallons per day requires a permit from the state of Georgia. Any flow rate that is continuous for over 31 days requires a permit. The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining all permits.

3.13.2 Operation and Performance: The Contractor shall operate and maintain the Dewatering system continuously until all construction work below the existing

ground level is complete. Remove water by pumping or other methods to prevent the softening of the surfaces exposed by excavation, prevent hydrostatic uplifting and a stable excavation. Record performance and effectiveness, including dates, hours of operation, flow rate(s), estimated amount of ground water pumped, and remarks, of the Dewatering method employed, and submit weekly on Contractor Letterhead, with the Quality Control Manager original signature.

3.13.3 Completion of Work: Upon completion of the work and subsequent inspection, backfilling may begin. The ground water level shall not be allowed to rise higher than one foot (0.304 meters) below the prevailing level of elevation of the evacuation or backfill.

#### 3.1.4 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY:

3.14.1 Work in confined spaces: In addition to requirements in 29 CFR 1910.146, submit a Confined Space Entry Plan (CSEP) for approval. CSEP shall identify the name and qualifications of the person responsible for testing the confined space work environment. Allow a minimum of 5 working days prior to beginning this work for obtaining approval and any required permits. Entry into a confined or enclosed space by personnel for any purpose including hot work, shall be prohibited until the qualified person has conducted appropriate tests to ensure the confined or enclosed space is safe for the work intended.

a. Confined Space: Refers to a space which by design has limited openings for entry and exit; unfavorable natural ventilation which could contain or produce dangerous air contaminants, which is not intended for continuous employee EXPOSURE occupancy. Confined space include, but are not limited to storage tanks, compartments of ships, process vessels, pits, silos, vats, degreasers, reaction vessels, boilers, ventilation and exhaust ducts, sewers, tunnels, underground utility vaults, electric manholes, and pipelines.

b. Qualified Person: A person designated by the Contractor, in writing, as capable (by education or specialized training) of anticipating, recognizing, and evaluating employee exposure to hazardous substances or other unsafe conditions in a confined space. The person shall be capable of specifying necessary control and protective action to ensure worker safety.

3.14.2 A Daily Confined Space Entry Permit shall be completed by the qualified person. The Permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place close to the confined space entrance with a copy to the Contracting Officer. The permit shall be valid for one continuous eight hour working period.

3.14.3 Submit to Contracting Officer a letter of certification or the qualified person. The letter shall state the qualified person's name and qualifications and delineate the qualified person's authority to direct work storage in the event of

hazardous conditions.

--End of Section--

### **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN CHECKLIST**

- ☐ Clearing Trees
- ☐ Evacuation
- ☐ Disposal of Excavated Material
- ☐ Stream Diversion
- ☐ Rubbish, Trash and Debris Disposal
- ☐ Dust Control
- ☐ Confined Space Entry
- ☐ Spill Clean-up Equipment/Supplies

- \_\_\_ Noise Control
- \_\_\_ Use of Pesticides
- \_\_\_ Distributing Wildlife
- \_\_\_ Soil Erosion
- \_\_\_ Dewatering
- \_\_\_ Asbestos Removal and Disposal
- \_\_\_ Hazardous Waste Disposal transporter/Disposal Facilities EPA License Number
- \_\_\_ List of Chemical or Toxic Materials not be used
- Exposure to Lead/Lead Based Paint
- \_\_\_ Material Safety Data Sheets Required
- \_\_\_ Measures Required to Protect Against Toxic Chemicals
- \_\_\_ Sanitary Sewage Diversion
- \_\_\_ Recovery/Recycling of Ozone Depletion Substances